

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THIRCE A-WEEK, —EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.]

THURSDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1837.

[NO. 9438.]

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
TO COOMBO the ALLERTON,
Captain Chatterton, will sail on the morning
of the 24th Instant, she will land passengers
on the Coast if sufficient inducement offers.
—Apply to,
EDMOND, BIBBY, AND CO.
Bombay, 18th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—Tenders (post paid) will be
received by the Quarter Master of
the 3d Regiment N. I. up to the 15th pro-
ximo for the supply of four thousand (4,000)
yards of Sheet Cloth for the use of the
said regiment: the Cloth to be delivered
into the Quarter Master's Stores at Asseer-
ghur free of expense on or before the 31st
December 1837 till which time it will be at
the Contractors risk: on its receipt it will
be subjected to the inspection of a Com-
mittee of officers who will decide on the
manner in which the Contract has been exe-
cuted. The Tenders must specify the length
and breadth of each piece of Cloth and be
accompanied by a sample of the same. The
person whose Tender shall be accepted will
be expected to lodge security in the hands
of Messrs. Jehangeer Nasserwanjee and Co.
to the amount of two hundred (200) rupees
which will be forfeited in the event of any
breach in the performance of the contract.
A. CRAWFORD, Lieut. Quar. Mas.
3rd Regt. N. I.
Asseerghur, Oct. 12th 1837.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
TO MORROW the 20th instant, at 11
A. M. in a Godown in Nesbit lane in
the rear of the premises of Messrs. Frith
and Co., will be sold by public auction a
quantity of Tea, just imported per ship
Hannah, consisting of Chests of Gunpow-
der, Imperial ditto, young Hyson and
Sowchong.

Also, Sundry Boxes of Tea and a quan-
tity of Hollands Gin in Cases. The Lots will
be made to suit the convenience of the pur-
chaser. *Terms Cash.*—Bombay, 18th Octo-
ber, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SAILOR'S HOME.
THE Committee of the Bombay Seamen's Friend
Society respectfully solicit the attention of the
FRIENDS of Seamen, especially of Merchants and Captains
of vessels, to the "Sailor's Home" which has recently
been established in this Port. It was opened on the 1st
of July last for the reception of the destitute seamen, who
were cast adrift by the storm of 15th June. The liberal
allowance granted by Government for the support of these
seamen, enabled the Society, without appealing to the
public, to engage a very commodious house, and to make
the inmates of their Home comfortable in every respect;
but owing to the departure of these Seamen for England,
the Society has been deprived of this source of income.
The great advantages which would follow from a perma-
nent *Sailor's Home* have been made manifest by the experi-
ence of the last 3 months, and it is the earnest desire
of the society to keep up the Home in an efficient state.
They are constrained, however, to call for the liberal sup-
port of all who desire the temporal and eternal welfare of
so useful a class of the Community as our British Seamen.
The funds of the Seamen's Friend Society are exceedingly
limited, and quite inadequate to the support of the Home.
Should their means allow of it, it is the intention of the
Committee to engage for their Home some suitable house
in the vicinity of the Fort. Every information relative to
the Home will be readily given by the Master of it, Mr.
Conductor Maidment who resides in the Home, or by the
Secretary Mr. Candy; by whom also benefactions will
be thankfully received.
On the behalf of the Committee,
GEORGE CANDY.—Secretary.
Bombay, 18th October 1837.

NOTICE, I have this day admitted Mr.
Maneckjee Rustomjee, a Partner in
my business which will in future be conduct-
ed under the Firm and style of *Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.*
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Calcutta, 2d October, 1837.

WITH reference to the above Notifica-
tion the public are hereby informed,
that with the Sanction of the Members, the
Secretaryship of the Sun Insurance Office,
is transferred to the Firm of *Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.*
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sec. Sun Insurance Office.

NOTICE, To prevent mistakes persons
indebted to the late Firm of *Farn-
worth, and Co.* up to the 9th inst., are re-
quested to settle their account with the un-
derigned as early as possible they being
duly empowered to receive the same.
MERWANJEE COOVERJEE, AND CO.
Meadow Street, No. 29
Bombay, 19th October, 1837.

STOLEN.—On the night of Wednesday,
the 27th or the Morning of Thursday,
the 28th Instant, from my House, a Brass
Telescope, on a Brass pedestal with rack-
work Machinery, makers name *Bithray*,
Royal Exchange, London. A reward of Fif-
teen Rupees will be given on restoration of
the Telescope which is much more than the
value of the brass,
D. BIRCH.—M D.
Supp. Mag. Office, Neilgherries.
Dootchmund, 30th Sept., 1837.

**THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and AL-
MANAC,** with an INDIAN CALEN-
DAR for 1838, will be published the first
week in January next. The army, civil, and
Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the
31st of December, and the whole will be
printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.
—Courier Office, 19th October, 1837.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.
THE PROPRIETORS of this Journal hav-
ing determined, in consequence of
the alterations effected by the New Regu-
lations for Postage which came into opera-
tion on the 1st instant, to publish their pa-
per THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice
as heretofore, the Public are respectfully
informed that the BOMBAY COURIER will
now consist of one sheet, and be published
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morn-
ing at the price of 14 Rupees per quarter,
and be regularly forwarded by the Dawks of
those days to all outstations bearing pos-
tage. The Subscribers to this paper will
thus be supplied with Intelligence, not on-
ly at more regular intervals, but from the
diminution of postage at considerably less
expense than has hitherto necessarily been
incurred, with the advantage of an addition-
al publication every week.—Bombay, Oc-
tober, 19th 1837.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
WOOLER AND CO.—Have just re-
ceived on Sale for ready Cash,—
a set of Instruments consisting of :—
8 Clarionets, vizt. 5 B—2 C—and 1 E
2 Bassoons, 1 Serpent,
2 Flutes, 1 Pr. of Cymbals.
2 Piccolo's, 2 French Horns,
1 Trumpet, 1 Bass Horn,
1 Key'd Bugle' 1 Trombone.
They have been used,—are in good repair
and of excellent Tones,—Price Rs. 11,00.

WOOLER AND CO.—Mr. J. H.
WOOLER, sole partner in India, of
the late firm of WOOLER and Co., begs leave
to request, that all persons indebted to the
said firm, will make early arrangements
for the settlement of their accounts.

And all Persons having claims against the
said firm, are requested to present the same
for payment, before the 1st of January en-
suing.

Mr. W. takes the present opportunity of
returning his best thanks to the public, and
particularly to the Civil and Military Ser-
vices, for the liberal support afforded for so
long a period to the late firm of W. and Co.,
and he trusts that the present firm (of which
he is a member) will continue to receive and
to merit a continuance of the same.

WOOLER AND CO., respectfully beg leave
now to offer their services to the Civil and
Military portion of the community and to the
public generally, in the execution of com-
missions from Europe, which their Mr. W.,
(having recently returned to this country)
has made every arrangement at Home for
the purpose of enabling them to undertake
with as much dispatch and upon as liberal
terms, as any other House in Bombay. And
they trust that an experience of upwards of
37 years in India will insure their affording
equal satisfaction.—Bombay, 12th October,
1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Com-
mons.

**THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL
STEAM FUND** give notice that they daily expect
to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint im-
mediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the
desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in
GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of
three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the
Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will
take that as a sufficient indication of such desire and re-
print accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals de-
siring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary
as early as possible. Parties at Madras are requested to
make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the A-
gent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be
obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of
the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Com-
mittee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal
Steam Fund C. B. GREENLAW,—Secretary.
9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied gratis
with a copy of Dr. LARDNER's letter to LORD MEL-
BOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam
Communication between England and India, on applica-
tion to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mis-
sion Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers
of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.
FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND Ceylon, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are
desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which
may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well
organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the
above communication, in the even of the result of the in-
quiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee

of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establish-
ment of the desired Communication direct to the three
Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required
of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain
what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as
likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organ-
ized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It
is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares
of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs.
per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be ob-
tained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and
an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented
from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree
of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would
receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any
present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to
pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to
take shares will not in the most distant degree become pledg-
ed so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promul-
gated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority
of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become
popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lard-
ner, than whom no better authority can be given, consid-
ers that a well arranged Steam Communication between
England and all the Ports of India would realize from pas-
sengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before
said, no party will be bound by any present expressed in-
tention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be
conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence
that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible
to communicate to parties at home the degree of support
which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India,
they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to
their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares
they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of
course, with reference to the condition referred to in their
case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to
form an immediate despatch from India between the de-
parture of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay,
it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be establish-
ed between Bombay and Socatra; thus not only affording
additional means to that presidency of passage, but com-
pleting a regular mail every fortnight between India and
England. Every part of India will then be equally in-
terested in the communication, and it may fairly claim sup-
port from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down
conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their
wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be
obliged by communications from Parties at that Presi-
dency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of
Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam
Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—Secretary.
Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed
with reference to the above notice :—

Names.	No. of shares.	Names.	No. of shares.
Capt. R. Lloyd, N. I.	5	Turner and Co. Canton,	25
John Abbot, N. I.	5	by Boyd and Co. Canton,	25
R. W. Allan, N. I.	1	Nathaniel Alexander, N. I.	2
T. Hyde Gardiner, N. I.	1	Carr, Tagore and Co. Canton,	25
Bruce, Shand and Co. N. I.	30	Dwarkanauth Tagore, N. I.	5
J. Canton, N. I.	20	W. Pringle, N. I.	5
W. J. Lloyd, N. I.	1	Wm. Carr, N. I.	2
Boyd and Co. Canton,	25	Prossnow Comar Tagore	5
B. Harding, N. I.	5	Wm. Storm, Canton,	5
James Colquhoun, N. I.	5	B. W. G. Frith, N. I.	1
J. Church, Canton,	5	Andrew Wilson, N. I.	1
Edward Harding, N. I.	5	Bugshaw and Co. Canton,	20
Gilmore and Co. Canton,	25	Leach, Kettlewell & Co. Canton,	25
S. R. Crawford, N. I.	2	Thos. Leach, Canton,	5
K. R. Mackenzie, N. I.	2	W. C. Kettlewell, Canton,	2
W. S. Smith, N. I.	2	Lyall, Matheson and Co. Canton,	25
A. Ganger, Canton,	5	C. Lyall, Canton,	5
Rameonul Sen, Canton,	2	John Lyall, Canton,	2
R. C. Jenkins, Fergusson	25	Mutty Loll Seal, Canton,	10
and Co. Canton,	25	A. Muller, Canton,	2
R. C. Jenkins, Canton,	5	Rustomjee Cowasjee, Canton,	10
Thos. Holroyd, Canton,	5	G. Becher, (if Chartered)	2
W. Fergusson, Canton,	5	Daniel McDonald, Canton,	1
Jas Crooke, Canton,	5	D. B. Syers, Canton,	5
T. Braken, Canton,	2	Becher, Mackintosh and	4
Mackillop, Stewart & Co. Canton,	25	Co. Canton,	4
J. Stewart, Canton,	5	J. Becher, Canton,	2
James Cullen, Canton,	5	E. Mackintosh, Canton,	2
J. H. De Vine, Canton,	5	Co. Canton,	20
Brightman and Co. Canton,	5	A. Gilmore, Canton,	5
J. D. Dow, Canton,	2	J. P. McKilligan, Canton,	5
E. W. Brightman, Canton,	1	Geo. Vint, Canton,	5
Eglinton, McLure & Co. Canton,	5	Henry M. Low, Canton,	5
Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Canton,	25	A. Cantor, Canton,	5
Adam, Scott & Co. Canton,	5	Gishorne and Co. Canton,	5
Colvin, Ansleie, Cowie & Co. Canton,	25	John Dougall, Canton,	5
Alexander Colvin, Canton,	5	J. Richards, Canton,	5
William Ansleie, Canton,	3	G. Dougall, Canton,	5
Henry Cowie, Canton,	5	Montifore Carmichael & Co. Canton,	20
J. Gregory, Canton,	1	Ludk Carmichael, Canton,	10
Jos. Willis, Canton,	10	Chas Morgan, by his Atty	5
Willis Earle, Canton,	20	Ludk Carmichael, Canton,	5
P. Macdonald, Canton,	1	J. Morgan, Canton,	5
P. S. Bring, Canton,	1	Macintyre and Co. Canton,	20
P. J. De Vine, Canton,	5	J. D. Macleod, Canton,	5
Cockrell and Co. Canton,	25	C. Fagan, Canton,	5
R. H. Cockrell, Canton,	5	Macleod, Fagan and Co. Canton,	5
W. Martin, Canton,	3	J. W. McLeod, Canton,	20
C. E. Newcomen, Canton,	2	T. B. Swinhoe, Canton,	10
A. T. De H. Larpent, Canton,	5	J. H. Swinhoe, Canton,	10
Lindsay and Co. Canton,	25	R. C. Paton, Canton,	5
J. A. Walker, Canton,	1	Thos Sewell, Canton,	2
Gunter and Co. Canton,	2		

Numbers 103 : Shares 815

A true Copy.
CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—Secy. Com. N. B. S. E.
September 16, 1837

NOTICE.—Mr. J. B. EAST, Miniature
and Portrait Painter from London,
having established himself at this Presi-
dency, requests the support of his friends and
the public.

Mr. East will give lessons in Miniature
painting.

For Portraits, one third the amount to be
paid on the first sitting, the remainder on
delivery.

All orders and references sent to Mr. Mal-
very's, Circulating Library in Church lane,
will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quar-
terly ARMY LIST; corrected up to
the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe pa-
per.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 19th
October 1837.

FOR SALE.—A powerful Bay Shigram
Horse, of high blood and good figure.
Height 15 hands.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH and Co.—Nesbit
Lane, 19th October, 1837.

IN the Press, and will be published in
the course of this month,

Proposed Instructions and Regulations
for the Exercise and Field movements of
the Horse and Foot Artillery in India,
adapted to the new system of Cavalry Regu-
lations, dedicated to the Officers of Artillery
in

BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
By a Subaltern of the Madras Horse Bri-
gade.

The work may be obtained by application
to Mr. Marsden, Superintendent of the Asy-
lum Press, Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 9th October 1837.
1. The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Col-
onel Hicks is President, will assemble on Wednesday,
next the 11th instant, at the hour and place already appoint-
ed.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 10th October 1837.
1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has
been pleased to sanction a Gratuity of two and a half
months pay to Peer Buckus, a discharged Bhoestee of the
Engineer Corps.

2. Captain Mant of the Marine Battalion, is appointed
a Member of the Committee of which Major Wilson is Pres-
ident, in room of Lieutenant Barr reported sick.

3. Ensign W. E. Evans, at present attached to the Ma-
rine Battalion, will join and do duty with the 15th Regi-
ment Native Infantry, until further orders.

4. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble in
the Mess Room of Fort George Barracks, on Thursday next
the 12th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. for the examination
of the Recruits arrived from Europe on the Ship Asia.

President.
With the sanction of the Major T. Groundwater, 2nd Bat. Arty.
sanction of the Capt. J. Saunders, 2nd Bat. Arty.
Right Hon'ble the Governor, 15th Regiment N. I. Lieut. T. Leslie,
the Governor, 15th Regiment N. I. Mem. Captain J. Frith,
the Governor, 15th Regiment N. I. Mem. Captain J. Frith,
the Governor, 15th Regiment N. I. Mem. Captain J. Frith,

5. With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Govern-
ment, the Garrison of Bombay will furnish a Member for the
General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Hicks
of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry is President, in room
of Major Groundwater, 2nd Battalion of Artillery, who is
relieved from that duty.—The name and date of Commis-
sion of the Officer selected for this duty, to be reported to
the Adjutant General's Office immediately.

6. A Station Order by Major W. Stirling, dated Hursloo
30th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hamilton of
the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to afford medical aid
to the Left Wing 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on the
departure of Assistant Surgeon Sproule from the Station, is
confirmed.

7. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of
absence :—
Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavy. from 1st Nov.
to 30th November. To proceed to Bombay, preparatory to
applying for a furlough to Europe.

8. Ensign C. P. Rigby, Engineer Corps, from
20th Oct. to 30th Oct. In extension, to remain at Bombay,
on urgent private affairs.

9. Lt. Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 25th Regt. N. I. from 23rd
Sept. to 31st do. On medical certificate, to proceed to
Bombay.

10. Lieut. H. W. Freedy, 25th Regt. N. I. from 1st Oct.
ditto. On urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 11th October 1837.
1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble in
the Mess Room of the Town Barracks, on Monday next
the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, to examine
and report the proficiency obtained by the undermentioned
Officers, in the study of Hindoostanee, Mahratta and
Guzerattee Languages.

IN HINDOOSTANEE.
Lieut. F. Wemyss, Engineer.
Lieut. J. C. Johnston, 10th Regt. N. I.
Ensign H. Fenning, 21st Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. McGregor, 21st Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. Gibbard, 16th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. D. DeVitre, 25th Regt. N. I.
2nd Lieut. W. Say, Horse Artillery.

Ensign C. P. Rigby, attached to 5th Regt. N. I.
Ensign C. Harvey, attached to 23rd Regt. N. I.
Ensign D. T. Compton, attached to 16th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. Barr, attached to 23rd Regt. N. I.
Ensign A. C. Honner, attached to 15th Regiment N. I.

IN MAHRATTA.
Lieut. H. B. Rose, European Regiment.
2nd Lieut. C. R. Dent, 2nd Battalion Artillery.
Ensign E. B. Eastwick, attached to 5th Regt. N. I.

IN GUZERATTEE.
Lieut. N. H. Thorbury, 4th Regiment N. I.
Colonel Vans Kennedy, 22nd Regiment N. I.

MEMBERS.
Major H. Sandwith, 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. S. Landon 16th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. T. Griffiths, Her M's 6th

Regt. of Foot. With the sanction
of the Right Hon'ble
Lieut. F. C. Wells, 15th Regt.

2. Bombardier J. Bell of the 2nd Battalion, and Gun-
ner W. McCougher of the 1st Battalion Artillery, are
transferred to the Town Major's List, for the purpose of
being employed in the Grand Arsenal, the former as Master-
Armorer, the latter as Master Turner.

3. The following promotions and removals in the
Subordinate Medical Department are ordered :—
Second grade Apprentice Hurry Sing, to be First grade
Apprentice from the 5th ultimo, vice Bhickah Desmook
promoted.

Second grade Apprentices Beerjee Lall, and Narsoo
Kurray, to be First grade Apprentices from the 19th
ultimo, vice Pandoo Sockpaul and Wassoodave Ballajee
promoted.

First Hospital Assistant Gunnoo Appajee, doing duty
with the detachment at Balmeor, is removed to the 17th
Regiment Native Infantry.

First Hospital Assistant Nannah Sing, is removed from
the 17th Regiment Native Infantry to the detachment at
Balmeor.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 12th October 1837.
1. The Officer Commanding the Marine Battalion, has
permission to detach a Recruiting party of one Havildar
and three Privates to the Concan.

2. Michael O'Mealy, Line Sergeant at Bhooy, having
been reported to be totally unfit for that situation from
continued habits of intemperance, is remanded to the 2nd
Battalion of Artillery in the rank he held previous to his
appointment to that situation.

3. Sergeant Robert Marnock of the Town Major's List,
is appointed Line Sergeant at Bhooy vice O'Mealy.

4. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased
to permit Private William Moore of the Pension Establish-
ment, to reside and draw his Pension (5 pence per diem)
in Europe.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of
absence :—
Captain H. C. Teasdale, 25th Regt. N. I.—From 19th

Sept.—To 31st October.—On medical certificate, to proceed to the Mahabeswar Hills.
Ensign J. L. Taylor, attached to 5th Regt. N. I., from 1st Oct.—To do.—In extension, to remain at the Mahabeswar Hills, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 13th October 1837.
1. The following alterations and promotions in the subordinate Medical Department are ordered:
Apothecary Hanson's appointment to have effect from the 15th June 1837.

Steward Vitter's...ditto...do...do...7th Mar. do.
Asst. Apothecary Chesson's do...do...28th Jan. do.
Asst. Apothecary Kirlock's do...do...7th Mar. do.
Asst. Apothecary Burns, to be Steward from the 15th June last vice Hanson promoted.

Acting Assistant Apothecary Fury, to be Assistant Apothecary.

The undermentioned second Grade Apprentices, to be first Grade Apprentices from the dates specified opposite their names.

N. Whitcomb, 28th January 1837.
J. Connell, 7th March do.
R. McKay, 13th October do.

2. The General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Poona, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

3. The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Surat, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

5. Assistant Surgeon C. Black, M. D. is directed to proceed to Belgaum as early as practicable, to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon Southern Division.

6. Ensign J. L. Taylor is, at his own request, removed from doing duty with the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

7. Private Jeremiah Treble of the Town Major's List, at present employed under the Executive Engineer at Poona, is remanded to the European Regiment.

8. Private Samuel Israel is, transferred from the 21st to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

9. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain A. Bradford, 13th N. I. from 17th Oct. to 20th November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 13th October 1837.

No. 459.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Cavalry is promoted to cornet and for the Infantry to Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

No. 456.—Mr. Thomas Allan Mackenzie, Date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd October 1837.

No. 505.—Mr. Augustus Austen, 3rd October 1837.

No. 101 Mr. Frederic Broadhurst, Ditto do. 6th do. do.

No. 103 Mr. John James Atkinson, 3d do. do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their Rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Major H. Sandwith, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Date of Arrival at Bombay 3d October 1837.

Captain C. B. Morton, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto ditto.

Captain J. Laing, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, 6th ditto ditto.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. Wood, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 14th October 1837.

1. A detail of 8 Privates from the Head Quarters of the Gollundauze Battalion, to complete the company at Baroda, will proceed to Cambay, with the 3rd Company of that Battalion about to proceed to Hursale.

2. Fifer Cunina is transferred from the 19th to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

3. The Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Ahmedabad on the 11th ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Kandao Metur of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

4. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavy. from 1st November to 30th November Ditto, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Ensign L. Scott, 17th Regt. N. I. from 1st November, to Ditto Ditto.

Ensign J. D. DeVitre, 25th Regt. N. I. from 20th do. to do. Mahabeshwar Hills, on urgent private affairs.

ERRATUM.
In G. G. O. No. 446, dated the 5th instant, admitting Lieutenant H. James of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, on the effective strength, for 27th October 1837, read 27th October 1834, and in the same order, assigning rank to Lieutenant H. Ash, for 23rd March 1835, read 22nd March 1835.—All copies of the order to be corrected accordingly.

STAFFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MEETING TO ADDRESS HER MAJESTY ON HER ACCESSION.

A Meeting was held yesterday at the Town Hall at five o'clock in the afternoon (to which hour it had been postponed in order that the Ladies of Bombay might be present) for the purpose of voting an address to Her most Gracious Majesty upon the occasion of her accession to the Throne of the British Empire.

The space around the Town Hall was crowded with Carriages and other vehicles, and as we entered the Hall the coup d'œil was imposing from the large and respectable assemblage which was there congregated; a considerable number of ladies occupied the prominent place, and seemed gratified at their presence on an occasion when their youthful Queen was to receive an expression of the love and affection of her Indian subjects. We also observed a considerable number of native gentlemen, desirous of evincing their attachment to their new Sovereign, and their adherence to that Government which throws so ample a protection around them.

The meeting commenced its proceedings by calling the Honorable James Farish, Esq. to the Chair.

The Chairman stated to the meeting that it was convened to offer to our Queen Victoria an assurance of the loyalty and attachment of her subjects at this presidency, and a deep sense of the benefits they expect to derive from the sway of the illustrious personage who, at so tender an age, had stepped upon the Throne of her ancestors; that the advantages which Her Majesty had derived from the careful watchfulness of her illustrious mother and the truly English education she had received promised every thing for the glory stability and happiness of her reign.

The Hon'ble Sir John Awdry next addressed the meeting, and in a neat and appropriate speech, dwelt upon the high expectations which were to be entertained of a sovereign, upon whom so much care had been bestowed to qualify her to fill and adorn the lofty station which divine providence had assigned her; and proposed the first resolution which was seconded by Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm.

H. Fawcett Esq. then rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect.

I have the honour to rise to propose that the address to Her Gracious Majesty which I hold in my hand be adopted by this meeting, but before I proceed to read it I feel it due to explain the manner in which it has been prepared, several gentlemen who signed the requisition to

the Sheriff, conceiving that much delay might be avoided by having an address drawn up previously to the meeting, assembled and prepared this paper, not wishing to trust entirely to their own judgment, they sent the rough draft to our Hon'ble Chairman and Sir J. Awdry and having obtained their approbation proceeded forthwith to prepare it for signature. The shortness of the time rendered it impossible to circulate it generally but they trusted that the approbation of the Gentlemen I have mentioned would be a sufficient guarantee that the substance and form of the address were what they ought to be. If there ever was a period which called upon all classes to offer their loyal and dutiful congratulations to the monarch, the present is undoubtedly the one. A royal maiden born and bred in our native land has been called at an early age to the throne of her ancestors, to fill as it were the place of that lamented princess whose untimely loss afflicted England as a private calamity and drew from many eyes those tears which are only shed when the Angel of death visits our nearest and dearest circles. But under what happy auspices does this grand daughter of George 3d ascend the throne? She has been taught to revere the institutions of her country and her education has been conducted under the ever watchful eye of an affectionate mother, may we not then look forward to a reign brilliant as any which has marked our annals? It has been observed that the reigns of our female Sovereigns have been generally the brightest in our history and it has held good to the remotest period. When the lexions of Rome, so accustomed to victory that they barely looked for resistance, first landed on the shores of Britain, they found our Barbarian Ancestors ready to oppose their naked breasts to these iron clad warriors and they proved, that "he is trebly armed who has his quarrel just" for they fought for their altars and their homes, they were marshalled under the Standard of their Queen, they were led to battle by the glorious Boadicea. In the days of anarchy and civil war when the rival Houses of Lancaster and York convulsed England and deluged her fields with her own son's blood, when the imbecility of the sixth Henry had sunk the fortunes of the Red rose to the lowest ebb, it was the Queen who revived the spirit of his parties, instilled fresh courage into his soldiers hearts, shared their privations and stood foremost in battle. There is one dark spot, one indelible stain on the annals of our female sovereigns, happily the night was short and we fear no return of its horrors, it was when the best blood of England was poured as water on the altar of bigotry and superstition, when the piety of her children was proved in the fires of Smithfield.

It would be trespassing too long on your time to dilate on the brilliant reign of Elizabeth or the glory of our arms under Anne. May our gracious Queen be blessed with the lengthened days of the former and should the threatening clouds which hang on the Political horizon break in tempest and war, I doubt not, a Drake and Effingham will be found to protect the coasts of the kingdom from insult, and a Marlborough to lead her armies to victory.

May heaven shower upon Her Gracious Majesty its choicest blessings and instil wisdom into her counsellors and grant that for lengthened years she may reign in the hearts of her subjects.

Mr. Fawcett then moved the second Resolution which was seconded by Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood then rose and said he was happy to see present upon this occasion so many of the native gentlemen of Bombay, and felt highly gratified at the alacrity they evinced to testify their attachment and loyalty to the new Sovereign who had ascended the throne of the British Empire, but he was happy to observe, that they had already in anticipation of this meeting, come forward and were signing an address to express their firm adherence to the sway of Her Majesty and their sense of the blessings which the native community had derived from the just and impartial administration of the British Government.

That they had on prior occasions signed their names to addresses which had been prepared for them, and expressed in them sentiments which had been drawn up in a stiff and formal manner, but that he was happy to see that upon this occasion the address which they had signed as he had mentioned, was their own, and the thoughts language and sentiments emanated from themselves and were dictated by their own impulses.

The Gallant Col. concluded by moving the 3rd Resolution which was seconded by Jugonnathjee Sunkersett Esq.

A. S. Le Messurier Esq. Advocate General proposed the 4th Resolution which was seconded by W. C. Bruce Esq.

All the Resolutions having been carried unanimously and the address voted, Lewis Grant Esq. moved the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman which was seconded by Ibrahim Muckba Esq. and carried unanimously.

The meeting which had been most numerous attended then separated.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—We your Majesty's dutiful and Loyal subjects, the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay, humbly desire to present our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty on the occasion of your accession to the Throne of the British Empire.

Enjoying, as your Majesty's subjects in this country have ever done since it came under the dominion of British Rule, the greatest security and protection in their rights and liberties, they gladly avail themselves of this happy occasion to testify to your Majesty the grateful sense they entertain of the many blessings they enjoy, and the vast benefits they have received from the wisdom and Justice so conspicuously manifested in the Government of India by your Illustrious ancestors.

Some of the proudest periods in the History of our Country are those in which the Sceptre has been swayed by Female Sovereigns, and educated, as your Majesty has been, under the immediate and affectionate care of an Illustrious Parent, and in a warm attachment for the British Constitution, we may confidently expect that your Majesty's Reign will be equally distinguished.

As regards your Majesty's Eastern dominions, we have abundant reason to hope that it will ever be your Majesty's gracious desire to pursue the same wise policy, and to the utmost of your power, to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects in these distant, but vast and important possessions of the British Throne.

We therefore humbly entreat that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept these expressions of our Fidelity and allegiance, and to permit us to assure you of our steady and Loyal attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person, with our earnest prayers, that the almighty Disposer of all events may bless you with health and strength, may support you under your arduous duties, and of his goodness, grant to your Majesty a long, a happy, and a prosperous Reign.

Resolved unanimously.

1st. That a dutiful and loyal address from the Inhabitants of Bombay be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, congratulating her on her Accession to the Throne of the British Empire.

2d. That the Address now read be adopted.

3d. That the Address be placed at the Town Hall for signature until Saturday the 21st instant.

4th. That the Chairman of this Meeting be requested to hand the Address to the Right Hon'ble the Governor

in Council to forward by the Hugh Lindsay through such channel as he may deem best.

5th. That the Thanks of this Meeting be voted to the Hon'ble James Farish Esq. for his conduct as Chairman on this occasion.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE NEWNHAM STAKES OF 1838 WHICH CLOSED ON THE 15th INSTANT.

Colour.	Caste.	Sex.	Odds.
Mr. Forrester's...	G A H	Exquisite	16 to 1
Mr. Forrester's...	G A H	Result	17 to 1
Capt. Cunningham's...	B A H	Nugent	18 to 1
Ettrick and Co's...	G A H	Premier	15 to 1
Do. Do...	G A H	Locke	15 to 1
Do. Do...	G A H	Stedlight	13 to 1
Do. Do...	B A H	Medrose	15 to 1
Do. Do...	G A H	Hapazard	17 to 1
Mr. Charles...	G A H	The Rejected	13 to 1
Mr. Jery's...	C A H	Rienzi	12 to 1
Do. Do...	B A H	Ucle Toby	20 to 1
Mr. Seton's...	G A H	Bijon	16 to 1
Do. Do...	G A H	Forrester	18 to 1
Chifney and Co's...	G A H	Dromedary	20 to 1
Do. Do...	C A H	Plenpo	20 to 1
Do. Do...	G A H	Echon	18 to 1
Capt. Seton...	G A H	Shak	17 to 1
Do. Do...	B A H	Gomus	14 to 1

E. A. FARQUHARSON, Secretary to Bombay Turf.

HIGH WATER TABLE, 19th OCTOBER, 1837.

Tuesday... 2 03 2 23
Friday... 2 49 3 11

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
Ensign Scott, 17th N. I. from Hursale.

Brigadier Willis, from Ahmednagar.

Capt. C. S. Stuart, 14th Lt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.

Capt. Waddington, Engineers, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.
Assist. Surg. W. Hardy, I. Navy, to Sea.

Assist. Surg. James W. Winchester, Do. to Persia.

Major Marshall, 23th Lt. N. I. to Dapoolie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.
At Baroda on the 7th instant, the Lady of Captain F. Williams 2d Grenadier Regiment of a Son.

MARRIAGE.
At Bombay on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Adam Campbell, Esq. Bombay Civil Service to Agnes, second daughter of Wm. Campbell, Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 17th The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Murree Ally, Syrang, to Surat.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig. Taptoe, Cutter Nur buda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palinurus, Brig of War Euphrates, Sloop of War Amherst.

STEARERS.—Hugh Lin Isay, and Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Toly, Sarah, Mermad, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Valmar Castle, Hannah.

Allerton, John Knox, Asia, and Orient.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Fauze, Lord, Castlereagh, Hamudee Kurovie, Mahadimb Shaw, Discovery, Futay Sal, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sundwich, and Mahomood, Emily.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon, His Highness, the Nizam's, Barque Mecca, Pied, montese, and La Marie.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 19th OCTOBER, 1837.

We have given in our columns a short report of the meeting which assembled yesterday afternoon to congratulate our gracious Queen on her accession to the Crown of her great Kingdom. Although we consider that so late an hour as that at which the meeting was held was not very favorable to a large assemblage, yet we were gratified to find it so numerous and respectable. Many Ladies graced the meeting with their presence, and we cannot sufficiently applaud the good sense and taste which they evinced in coming thus forward at a time, when one of their own tender sex was to be honored by the homage and congratulations of this important division of her possessions. The native gentlemen also mustered in considerable numbers and appeared extremely anxious to add the offering of their loyalty to that of the rest of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects. We are sure that their separate address will be duly appreciated as it ought to be.

We are almost tired of the discussion about coals which we had strong anticipations would have terminated in an amicable manner, but as it has gone the length of inducing or causing a publication of correspondence we shall say a last word on the subject. It now appears that the Military Secretary originally applied to the Chamber of Commerce for information as to the practicability of entering into agreements for the annual supply of 5000 tons of coals, to be landed at Bombay and other places up the Gulf and Red Sea; to which the Committee of the Chamber replied that such an arrangement was perfectly practicable, and at the same time informed Government that the exact amount of the utmost attainable economy could only be ascertained by inviting tenders. Subsequently to this it appears that on the departure of the Hugh Lindsay the Committee addressed a letter to the Private Secretary, informing him, for the reasons alleged, that the merchants would gladly unite to contract for supplying the Government with the requisite quantity of coal at the prime cost in Great Britain, stipulating for such a moderate sum for freight, as would save themselves and constituents in England from the absolute loss which would be incurred by shipping it as Ballast, by the necessity of purchasing other Ballast here on the coals being discharged. After this a further correspondence ensued in which the Government as before, sought information as to the practicability of concluding agreements for the supply of coals, to which the Chamber replied intimating that coal could be supplied at Bombay from 20 to 25 Rupees per ton, and occasionally for less. Previous however to the departure of the Hugh Lindsay in January last several gentlemen connected with the Chamber of Commerce communicated with the private Secretary, assuring him on the part of the whole mercantile community here that they would willingly unite in a contract to supply Government with the requisite quantity of Coal at the prime cost, which they stated then to be including freight about 131 Rupees; but intimated that the Government should give timely notice of its intention to avail itself of this offer. The Government replied expressing its satisfaction but stated that it had no power to contract, and requested the merchants to name an agent who might communicate with Mr. Peacock at the India House. We have been thus particular in setting out the correspondence, which certainly does not lead us to the conclusion that the mercantile body was under any engagement to supply coals at the rate which the Government has now offered. We cannot, on this statement of facts, say that the Chamber has in any respect, with reference to what has since occurred, misled the Government authorities. The latter throughout have asked for information, which has been afforded, but there was nothing definitive, as the Chamber in its last communication informed them that they must have timely information of the intentions of Government. This is an unfortunate controversy, and we yet hope it may be adjusted; for the Berenice must not stay here for the value of a few Rupees. We firmly believe that the Government imagined that

the requisite quantity of Coals would be supplied at the minimum price stated by the merchants in their last letter, but we cannot, on reading the documents which have been published, put any other construction upon them, than that it was still an open question and that nothing definitive had been determined on.

We perceive by the Madras Herald that there has been a public meeting there to take into consideration the Report of the Madras Steam Committee. We are glad to see that the resolutions of the meeting are couched in terms to which no objection can be taken even by the exclusives, as the Bombay folks are designated at Calcutta, whilst claiming a larger extension of the benefits of Steam communication the meeting requested the Chairman "to convey to the Commissioners for the affairs of India and the Court of Directors the thanks of the inhabitants of Madras for the establishment of a monthly steam communication between Great Britain and India". Through-out indeed the steam discussion we have observed that the tone assumed at Madras was of that moderate character, which could not fail to put it in strong contrast with the language adopted at another place. As we have all along said, we shall be infinitely gratified that the Steam line should be continued or rather diverge, from Socotra or any other more convenient station, to the southward round Ceylon and up the eastern coasts of India, provided this can be effected without deranging or interfering with the immediate and direct line of correspondence to Bombay. Still we say, it is chimerical to hope that intelligence will reach Calcutta by this circuitous route until several days after it shall have arrived at the same place overland from Bombay. If however the merchants at Calcutta prefer this delay, and that their packets should travel by the circumference rather than the diameter of the circle, we cannot have the slightest objection, should Government or private individuals choose to incur the augmented expense. The only place which, as appears to us, would derive any benefit will be Ceylon; and such an arrangement might tend to increase the commercial importance of the latter; but whether for the advantage of Calcutta and its eastern trade we must leave to the discrimination of the comprehensive heads there. We have been twitted by the Harkura, for stating that Dr. Lardner's proposition was that 11 Steamers should run between the Isthmus and the several ports of India. We have referred to his work and find that the learned and practical gentleman proposes to do all the work on this side with 5, and notwithstanding all chances of gales broken engines and necessary repairs, that but one extra Steamer (making the 6) is to serve all the links of his chain. It was Mr. Waghorn we believe that announced to us that 11 steamers were to be on this side of the Isthmus, and that number was also mentioned by another person whose correspondence sometimes finds its way to Calcutta, and which the Harkura may chance to have seen. Now we have much respect for Dr. Lardner's talents and the ingenuity which he has shewn in compiling his lucubration for the Calcutta Market, yet with all deference to his indisputable authority, among our eastern compatriots, we cannot but think that the Dr. has laid it on a little too thick. He gives it as his opinion from the performances of the Admiralty steamers, that a well constructed vessel such as the Mæda Frigate would be propelled in average weather a distance of 2150 miles by a ton of coals for each horse power in her machinery. We find that the Berenice (the weather certainly was not that speculated upon by the Doctor) performed but 912 miles in 225 hours being full four miles the hour, but her expenditure of coals was considerably larger than contemplated by him in his calculation, having averaged we believe nearly 20 tons a day, or now a short of her whole supply. If therefore the same class of vessel had proceeded from Calcutta and from Galle to Socotra a distance of 1660 miles her whole stock would have been exhausted, supposing her to have met the same description of weather; and we do not imagine that the wind or water in such a course would be found particularly smooth or propitious, before she had reached her supply station at Socotra. Dr. Lardner proposes to obviate this inconvenience by the employment of large steamers of 1000 tons, which would be enabled to take a greater quantity of fuel. For the purposes of communicating with Europe, and even we may say to provide for the number of passengers at present proceeding overland, the size of the Steamers at Bombay appears nearly adequate; it is therefore clear that all the increased expense for the large steamers is to be incurred solely on account of and with reference to the long passage between Point de Galle and Socotra; for upon all other parts of the line a steamer of less dimensions would serve The Doctor's book is evidently written to make Calcutta the great line, and his proposition is that Bombay should be merely an off-shoot which might be managed with a small steamer for all necessary purposes. With a wonderful liberality and a sort of tab to the whole generosity however he proposes that our single Bombay vessel should be of the same size as the others, on the score of uniformity, for which mark of his condescension we ought to be deeply grateful. Four Steamers have been considered by practical men to be our necessary Bombay complement. The Doctor suggests the addition of one working and one extra vessel and with this small increase to run a further course of 2995 miles, that is, double the distance which the Bombay steamers have at present to pass over. We cannot but consider that he has been vastly economical in this, but we fear that such practice will be requisite to support so much theory. His first Steamer, which would have to run from Calcutta to Ceylon, would be, with one day's delay at Ceylon and we presume another day at Calcutta on her return, 13 days going and returning; so that if any accident happened to her machinery 12 days in the month only could be allowed for repairing it. But suppose, as we think most probable, that the Steamer should expend 20 or 22 days on this voyage; her time for repairing any disaster would be thus much reduced. The next link in the chain is a much longer one, being 1668 miles from Ceylon to Socotra, which the Dr. estimates at 10½ days going including a stoppage of 2 days at Socotra, and we presume the same time for returning and an equal delay at Ceylon; this would expend 21 days on his estimate. But put it that the vessel was 25 or 26 days, as we think she might often be, and that any accident happened on this voyage; there would be in this instance only 4 or 5 days to repair any misfortune in each month. Then there remain the other two links up the Red Sea, along which mishaps may sometimes be expected. These however, as well as all accidents that may occur in the link from Socotra to Bombay, are to be provided for by one additional Steamer, which the Dr. has not very clearly indicated a station for, except it be Calcutta which we may collect it is from the inclination of his pen to that part of the horizon. We shall leave practical men to judge how far the scientific gentleman has made out his case.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—OCT. 7.

The John, Capt. Whyte, from Sydney August 8th, arrived last night with the Head Quarters of H. M. 4th or Queen's own.

The Runnymede, Capt. Weldrege, from Sydney 8th August, arrived this morning.

Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, and M. D. Hunter, Esq.

The *Herefordshire*, which arrived yesterday morning from the Mauritius, met with blowing weather on Wednesday last; the Barometer fell in the course of the day, and about 6 o'clock in the Evening they had rather a heavy squall from the West. The *Catherine* and *Dragon* also experienced a heavy gale on Wednesday. The former was run foul of by the *Ambassador*, which left on Tuesday for Calcutta. The *Catherine* lost her bowsprit, fore topmast, main top gallant mast and bulwarks—a survey was to be held on board her last evening.

In Madras the Barometer fell on Wednesday, and towards evening, and during the night, it blew very fresh from the West. The Thermometer at noon on Wednesday was 78°—on Thursday 88°—and yesterday 90°.

We heard yesterday with very great pleasure that the Cholera has almost entirely, if not altogether, ceased in Madras. Rumour is still busy however in carrying off persons whom the fatal disease has spared. We had the pleasure of being congratulated by several persons yesterday on not having been buried the day previous, as report had industriously circulated.

Dr. MALCOLMSON'S sweeping assertion, in his "Letter to Sir H. Hardinge on the effects of Solitary Confinement on the health of Soldiers in warm climates"—that "more real misery has arisen in 12 months from imprisonment in the large Jails in India than has been inflicted by corporal punishment in 100 years"; accompanied by an "abstract statement showing the mortality in a few of the Indian Jails," has created not a little astonishment amongst his Indian acquaintances.

A correspondent of the *Spectator*, on the 27th ultimo, calls upon the authorities to disabuse the public mind on the subject, by the publication of the most ample information of the Indian system of prison discipline, and the hospital returns for every Jail in India—and Mr. Graham, J. Esq. Surgeon at Salem, in the same paper of Wednesday last, shows by reference to the returns of the Jail at that Station, from 1826 to 1836, that although Dr. Malcolmson's return of the mortality there for 1834 is correct, it does not bear the slightest approximation to the average mortality of the Jail; which from 1816 to 1831 was 17.5 per cent; and for the year 1832, 1833 and 1836, 11.6 per cent only.

But even this mortality, trifling as it is, when compared with the annual deaths of the four Jails selected by Dr. Malcolmson, which average from 24.70 to 38.42 per cent, is enormous in comparison with the usual mortality in the Jails in the Madras Presidency; which averaged, exclusive of the two years of famine from 1831 to 1836 only 6 per cent—and including those years 10 per cent.

It appears that Dr. Malcolmson not only selected four out of the 23 Jails in the Madras Presidency in which the mortality is generally greater than elsewhere; but also chose the year succeeding a famine to make his abstract from—than which nothing could have been more unfair—What will the Reviewer in the *Asiatic Journal* say when he learns, instead of the average mortality in the Madras Jail being thirty-four per cent, as he naturally enough inferred from Dr. Malcolmson's statement, that only 11.95 per cent died in the very year from which the abstract is made—1841 per cent the year previous, being one of famine—and during the last two years, only 5.44 per cent throughout the whole Madras Presidency! The following statements show the average mortality in the Madras Jails from 1831 to 1836 inclusive: and the exact number of deaths per cent in each Jail during the year 1841, from which Dr. Malcolmson's abstract is taken. It will be seen that the number of deaths in the Jail at Madras is very much below the general average, being only 0.936 per cent—last year it was still less, 0.857.

It is but fair to state also, in reference to the inferred connection between the "real misery" in the Indian Jails, and the great mortality in the four enumerated, during the particular year alluded to, that it is well known that numbers of starving wretches committed petty thefts at that time for the express purpose of being provided for in prison; and that so far from the wants of prisoners being unattended to, especially in a medical point of view, the great attention and kindness which they receive when in prison amounts to a premium on crime.

Having shown that Dr. Malcolmson's statement of the mortality of Indian Jails bears no affinity to the general number of deaths in those enumerated, and is still further removed from the average mortality in Jails in the Madras Presidency, it is hardly necessary to offer a remark on the extraordinary comparison which is drawn between the "real misery" in India Jails and corporal punishment—more particularly as the alleged hardships which persons in India have to suffer, and the number of the deaths per annum, have not the remotest connexion with the subject of Dr. Malcolmson's letter—the effects of Solitary confinement on Soldiers in warm climates. Indeed it is well known that the great majority of the prisoners in Indian Jails are not only confined together in large numbers during the night but work together during the day in the open air; a condition as far removed from solitary confinement as it is well possible to conceive.

Average mortality in the Jails in the Madras Presidency.

1831—	7.049	per cent.
1832—	7.328	do.
1833—	14.911	do.
1834—	11.954	do.
1835—	5.837	do.
1836—	4.447	do.

* Years of Famine and Scarcity.

Numbers of Deaths per cent in each Jail in the Madras Presidency during the year 1841.

Madras.....	0.936	Osacmand.....	8.771
Nellore.....	1.869	Nellore.....	8.910
Calicut.....	1.932	Calicut.....	10.300
Onore.....	2.222	Combaconum.....	10.829
Tellicherry.....	2.342	Mangalore.....	11.072
Madras.....	3.572	Cananore.....	11.111
Trichinopoly.....	3.509	Chicacole.....	18.536
Vizagapatam.....	6.730	Salem.....	29.411
Chittoor.....	7.612	Guntur.....	33.715
Bellary.....	7.980	Rajahmundry.....	35.422
Cuddapah.....	8.699	Coimbatore.....	38.257
Masulipatam.....	8.748		

Since writing the above we have seen in this morning's *Spectator* a very similar statement of the average mortality in the Jails in the Madras Presidency; and also an extract from a work by Mr. Hutchinson, shewing that Dr. Malcolmson's abstract statement of the average number of deaths in Bengal is as grossly partial as the one of which we have more particularly alluded—the average per centage of the whole 81 Jails in Bengal, in the year 1833, from which Dr. Malcolmson's abstract is taken, amounting to 6.59 only, instead of upwards 36 per cent, as might be inferred from the three Jails enumerated.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLI SHMAN.—Oct. 3.

CAPT. CHAMPNEYS.—We hear that Capt. Champneys, A. D. C. to the Governor General, is to be appointed Pay Master at Meerut, vice Lord George Gordon.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Oct. 4.

The Semaphore of this morning announced the following arrivals:—the *Seringapatam*, Denny, from Port-mouth 10th June, and Madras 13th September the *Royal George*, Richards, from Moulmein 18th September; the *Thetis*, Clark, from Penang 7th September, and the *Fanny*, Sheriff, from Penang 9th September. The Premier has put back, being crank.

It is reported that the new *Diana* steamer is ordered away from the Straits to be ready for a brush with the Burmese, if necessary. Supposing a war break out with his golden footed Majesty, what a happy state the Supreme Government will be placed in as to the aid of steamers.

Steamers attached to the Bengal Presidency.

Irrowaddy.—Unfit except for river service, owing to the hull being unseaworthy from white ants and dry-rot.

Ganges.—Under a heavy repair as to hull and machinery, and will not be ready before January.

Euterpe.—Hull worn out.

We stated three or four months ago that a new vessel was ordered to be built at Bombay to replace the latter vessel, but we learn the work has not commenced as the estimate sent in—one lakh and fifty thousand—is considered high, surely this ought not to be the cause of so much delay.

The inhabitants of Madras and Bombay, are, it would appear, about to address the Supreme Government of India, praying for a repeal of the Union; or in other words that the "Sister Presidencies," may be emancipated from their dependency upon the chief presidency. Now we should say that we both approve and we disapprove of this proposal. We concur in it "after a sort;" we would have them distinct and separate, in all that related to their own immediate localities—their municipal managements or mismanagements, and all that relates to details of their good Government; but we would have them one and entire, in all that is of general and comprehensive character, and that involves the general interests of all. The notion of three single independencies rolled into one, involves a contradiction; and must produce inconveniences, such as the Bombay and Madras people complain of. The very case of the transit duties, which the Bombay folk appeal to, as a proof of the mischief of the junction system is clear evidence in our minds, that the mischief lies in the want of that unity and entirety of Government, which ought to exist in regard to every political measure which is general, or rather universal in its character.

A Government is grossly inconsistent with itself that abolishes an odious and oppressive impost in the case of one portion of its subjects and, continues it in another, and had there existed an entirety of Government upon principle, the transit duties had been abolished throughout the country. It is no argument against this position, to say that in that case they would have been retained entirely; it may be so; and if so the other presidencies would still only be as they are. We cannot see any grounds for giving separate and independent political power to the other presidencies. It is to be remembered that those presidencies are in a very different relative position, now, to that in which they were placed, when their frontiers were separated by intervening states. Then, it was from their isolated position in many accounts absolutely necessary; but now, it is surely absurd that one and the same country should be parcelled into separate independencies. We repeat, we would have the other presidencies manage their own affairs, but not interfere with those of the country; we would not have them interfere with generals, than we would have the General Government interfere with details. As it is, however, we think the present mode of conducting the Government of this vast empire is in many respects still more anomalous than the old one.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCTOBER 4.

As we are going to press, we receive a Penang paper of the 2d ultimo, mentioning the arrival of the *Clipper Ann* and *Bark Indiana* both from this port, the destruction of the *Raja Mada's* bark *Johar* at Samalangan by fire, and the reported wreck of a "Bombay Grab" off the coast of Anka, near Achern, about the 17th or 18th of August.

The *Arab* (Ferrier) sailed for Singapore and China on the 27th August.

The Madras *Conservative* of the 22d ultimo says on the subject of the rumours of another Burmese war:—"No orders have yet been issued, we are credibly informed, for the movement of troops to Moulmein, and nothing definitive will be done until further communication has been received from Bengal."

Unless the Burmese should commit the extreme folly of a wanton attack upon us, we must not expect to have the question of peace or war decided, until the issue of Colonel Burney's proceedings upon the instructions lately sent him. We have no fear that a war will ensue.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCTOBER, 5.

The last despatch day for the Calcutta Steam Mail, intended for the *Hugh Lindsay*, has been postponed from Saturday the 7th to Monday next the 9th instant, and notice has been sent to Bombay accordingly that the Steamer may wait for the Calcutta dawk of that day. The reason for this postponement we are not aware of: the additional time may perhaps be found necessary for the preparation of the Government despatches.

We hear that the Boring experiment in the Fort has now been carried to a depth of 427½ feet, without having yet passed through the alluvial strata. The auger is still working in sand and more fossil specimens are occasionally brought up.

MAULMAIN.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE.—SEPTEMBER, 16.

The H. C. Schooner *George Swinton* returned from Rangoon on Thursday last, bringing over the escort of Bengal sepoy's attached to the residency for the purpose of being sent on to Calcutta. The resident himself remains at Rangoon, though it was at one time supposed he would have come over in the *George Swinton*, in order to avail himself of some of the opportunities which have offered during the week for Calcutta.

There appears to be nothing stirring at Rangoon. A second Yewon arrived there on the 10th, by name Moun Ngau. His character is not described as being of the best; on the contrary, he is charged by the Burmese as being the most prying, inquisitive, meddling officer that ever lived. They say that no hen at Rangoon can lay an egg, but he finds it out. He is said to have paid 2,000 teals to some of the king's followers for his appointment.

All reports from the capital describe the king as openly expressing his determination not to abide by the treaties entered into with the late Government.

EUROPE.

A TIGER HUNT ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

BY AN OLD FOREST RANGER.

We left our Neilgherry friends asleep, and Master Charles engaged in such very pleasant dreams that it appears almost cruel to disturb him.

But day-light begins to dapple the eastern sky, the jungle-cocks are crowing, and old Ishmail who has been kept awake all night by the pain of his wounded shoulder, is so clamorous for revenge, that, for peace sake, we must rouse them to prosecute our feud with the tiger.

"Sound the *réveille*, then, you tiresome old pagan, and let's to it with a will."

But whilst our worthy friend Lorimer is rubbing his eyes, and damping the bugle, as he no doubt will do most

heartily, we may as well mention the arrangements which he and Mansfield had made the night before, whilst Charles was so well employed in flirting with his pretty cousin. Of course the first thing to be done was to attack the tiger. But as they expected to make short work of him, and as many of the hounds, which were wounded, would not be ready for work for some days, it was settled that, as soon as the tiger was disposed of, Mansfield and Charles should mount their horses, and ride off to a famous spot in the great jungle, about twenty miles from the foot of the hills, where bison, deer, and wild elephants abounded; and where they might amuse themselves for a few days till Ishmail and his dogs were sufficiently recovered to take the field again. Agreeably to this arrangement, tents and camp-equipage had been sent on, during the night, to be ready for their reception; and Charles, although he sighed at the idea of parting from his beloved Kate for three, perhaps four long days, looked forward with no small degree of interest to the prospect of opening his first campaign in the forest, under the auspices of so famous a sportsman as Mansfield.

"What the devil brings you here!" exclaimed old Lorimer, as Ishmail, armed to the teeth, advanced to hold the stirrup whilst he mounted his horse; "I thought Dr. Macphie had ordered you to keep your bed."

"He did so, *sahib*; but I could not rest. There is blood between that tiger and me, and my wounds will not heal till I have been revenged on him. With the permission of your highness, I must have a hand in his death."

"Well, well, so be it, you blood-thirsty old savage, and much good may it do you. But is all prepared—have plenty of fireworks been sent to the ground—and has the ravine been watched during the night?"

"The slaves of your highness never sleep, *sahib*. Our best scouts have been on the watch ever since sunset yesterday; a mouse could not pass them unobserved; and I myself have seen that there are plenty of fireworks prepared. By the holy Prophet, it shall not be for want of fire if he beats us this time."

"Good!—Then mount and follow us."

The sun was just peeping over the hill-tops as our party came in sight of the ravine, where they had left the tiger the evening before. Under the shelter of a large tree, a group of natives, who had been relieved from their cheerless watch, sat enveloped in their dark *cumbeys*, couching round the embers of a word fire, and shivering with cold, as they handed from one to another the sociable *kafloon*, the never-failing comfort, and almost only luxury of the temperate Hindoo.

"These poor fellows have had a cold night's work," remarked old Lorimer, as the natives arose to salute him; "but never mind, we shall soon find employment for them, that will warm their blood, else I'm mistaken. Here, Ayapah, what news of the tiger? Have you marked him in?"

"*Ho sahib*!" replied Ayapah, bringing the palms of his hands together, and raising them to his forehead, as in the attitude of prayer. "The tiger awaits your highness's pleasure."

"Where is he? In this ravine?"

"No, *sahib*. He killed a bullock last night, and is now lying in a shallow ravine close to the *Todah Mund*."

"All the better; we shall have less trouble in driving him out. Ayapah, show us the way."

Ayapah shook the dew from his *cumbeys*, drew his *underband* more tightly round his loins, thrust a long hunting-knife into his belt, and, grasping his matchlock, led the way down a rocky path, which crossed the large ravine in the direction of the *Todah Mund*.

"Are not these a fine race of men," remarked Mansfield, as they approached the village, pointing to a group of *Todahs* who were lounging about with the bold careless air of independent mountaineers.

"How different is their manner from that of the effeminate Hindoos. You see they are perfectly respectful, and salute us with a gentle inclination of the head; but there is nothing cringing or timid in their mode of doing so. They are too dignified even to evince curiosity, which they consider womanish, and appear to be almost unconscious of our presence. Look at that fine venerable old patriarch leaning against his hut, which appears hardly large enough to contain him; his high and strongly-marked features bear the native stamp of dignity, whilst his finely-formed head, covered with a profusion of short curling hair, and the lower part of his face almost concealed by his enormous whiskers and long flowing beard, might serve as models for a bust of Hercules."

"They are indeed a noble race of people," replied Charles, "and not only their appearance, but their dress is perfectly classical. That single web of coarse cloth, thrown around them in graceful folds, is exactly the Roman toga."

"And here comes a Roman matron," added Mansfield, pointing to a very handsome *Todah* woman, who approached them, followed by a laughing group of naked children. She was dressed in a web of cloth similar to that worn by the men, but arranged so as to conceal more of the person. Her complexion was not much darker than that of an Italian, and her skin so transparent that the blue veins could be distinctly traced under it. Her long silky hair, the arrangement of which had evidently cost her some little trouble, hung in flowing ringlets over her shoulders, and her only ornaments were some heavy bracelets formed of brass. Her easy, natural, yet graceful carriage was that of a true child of nature; ignorant of crime, and happy in her ignorance; whilst her clear hazel eye, beaming with confidence and innocent simplicity, forked a striking contrast to the dark rolling voluptuous orbs of the more coy beauties of the plain. She displayed none of the haughty reserve so remarkable in the men, but coming up to the party, with a smiling air, began, like a true daughter of Eve, to talk with great energy, laughing and gesticulating all the time, and appearing perfectly satisfied with herself; although it was evident, from the manner of her hearers, that they did not understand a single word she said.

"Who would have supposed that this pretty young creature is the wife of ten or a dozen husbands," remarked Mansfield.

"The wife of a dozen husbands!" exclaimed Charles in astonishment. "Why, Mansfield, you are laughing at me. A plurality of wives is bad enough, but who ever heard of a plurality of husbands! The thing is impossible."

"Both possible and true," replied Mansfield, "all these men, whom you see lounging about, are her husbands. The law of the *Todahs* allows but one wife to the inhabitants of each village, and, till within the last few years, a still more barbarous custom existed amongst them, that of destroying all the female children, except one, which was reared to supply the place of the mother. I am happy to say, however, that Government have succeeded in putting a stop to this horrible system of infanticide. You may remark that there are now as many female as male children, and as these grow up, the plurality of husbands will no doubt gradually fall into disuse."

"Now then, lads," exclaimed old Lorimer, bustling up with his heavy rifle across his shoulder, "let's to work, and see who'll win the tigerskin. B nes of my ancestors, boys, I never saw so pretty a place to kill a tiger, in all my life: but come and see—I think I have arranged it so that he can hardly slip through our fingers."

The place, into which the tiger had been marked, was a small ravine at the back of the village; the tangled brushwood, which grew out of the sides, meeting over it, in the form of an arch, so as to exclude the rays of the

* Yes, Sir.

sun even at mid-day. A few large trees grew along the banks, perched upon which the sportsmen might defy the rage of their formidable enemy; and the ground, for several hundred yards on each side, was open and free from brushwood, so that the tiger could not possibly break cover without exposing himself to a murderous fire.

"Now, then, gentlemen, we have no time to lose," cried Lorimer, you must each climb into one of these trees; Ishmail and his gang will scour the ravine with rockets, and the moment the tiger is on foot you will be good enough to give the alarm, that the beaters may fall back to the shelter of the village. As to you, Father Long-legs, addressing the doctor, "I beg that you will keep your eyes open, and try for once to shoot like a gentleman. By the beard of the Prophet, if you allow the tiger to pass you, as you did the deer yesterday, I shall be tempted to send you a messenger from old 'Kill-devil,' that will make you jump off your perch like an electrified frog."

"Hoot toot! Maister Lorimer, but your awful raised like this mornin'," replied the doctor, grinning like an ogre; "I'm thinkin' ye'r turnin' daft on our hands a' together. To speak o' knockin a decent man aff the top o' a tree like a hoody-craw!—Shootin an M. D. wi' a little ceremony as if he were a muckle black ape!—O'd, sir, you'r no canny—you'r waur than the tigre himself!—I'll just speel up, and be out o' your reach, afore the deevil gets the upper hand o' you."

So saying, the doctor sprang to the nearest tree, into which he climbed with wonderful agility; and having perched himself, astride on a comfortable branch, sat dangling his long legs, and grinning defiance like an overgrown baboon. The rest of the party followed his example, and were soon perched on the various trees which skirted the ravine. Old Lorimer alone remained on foot, being too unwieldy to attempt such feats of agility.

"What do you intend to do, sir?" inquired Mansfield, hailing him from a tree; "you are not going to remain on foot, are you?"

"Not exactly on foot," replied Lorimer, "I intend to sit on that bush;" pointing to one, on a little rising ground about two hundred yards from the ravine. "I shall look on, and if you all miss the tiger, I shall be ready to *wipe your eye*—so mind your hits."

"You don't mean to say you will trust yourself on that bush!" exclaimed Mansfield in astonishment. "Why, it is not three feet from the ground—and if the tiger charges, you are perfectly at his mercy."

"It is not exactly the most desirable seat in the world," replied the old gentleman, laughing; but it is better than nothing. The tiger is less likely to charge me there, than if I were on foot. And supposing he does come at me, I must just trust to Providence and old 'Kill-devil,' as I have often done before. Here, Ishmail, just throw a *cumbeys* over it, to keep out the thorns, and help me to get up. So, so!—that's very comfortable—now then, my rifle, and then to work. Don't spare the rockets—sing his whiskers for him, the blackguard."

Ishmail grinned a fiendish smile as he moved off to obey his orders.

The bush which Lorimer had selected for his seat was one of those thorny shrubs which, growing in isolated masses, become so densely matted and interwoven together as to afford an excellent seat, which, when covered by a thick blanket, to defend one from the thorns, is almost as comfortable as an air cushion. On the top of this sat old Lorimer, much to the amusement of his young companions, with his legs crossed under him and his rifle resting on his knees, looking perfectly happy, and very much like the figure of a Chinese mandarin on a mantel-piece.

"Whizz!—crack!—away goes a rocket darting through the tangled brushwood in a zigzag course, like a her serpent."

It is answered by a tremendous roar which makes the earth tremble.

"Hurra! a whole volley of rockets sweep the ravine, like a storm of fire. Now then he must show himself—nothing but a salamander can stand this. Every rifle is cocked, and every eye strained to catch a glimpse of the skulking savage."

"Look out! he is a fool!" shouted Mansfield, as a low growl and a rustling in the bottom of the ravine announced that the tiger was at hand. "Be ready for a start, Ishmail, and see that all the beaters make a dash for the village the moment he shows himself."

Again all was hushed in breathless silence, but no tiger appeared.

"Confound the skulking brute," roared old Lorimer, *hatching* about on the top of his bush in an agony of impatience. "Blaze away, Ishmail, give him more fire, man; blow the cowardly beast to the devil!"

Again a shower of rockets swept the ravine from end to end. Again the beaters rent the air with their shouts, but still no tiger. Ishmail actually foamed with rage, and Mansfield, unable longer to restrain his impatience, sprang from the tree. "I see how it is," cried he, snorting like a war-horse. "He has got into a cave again, as these rascally hill tigers always do, when they can't. But though it be deep as hell and dark as Erebus, I'll have him out. Here, my beaters, lend a hand to cut away some of these bushes, that we may see what we are about."

The bushes having been partly cleared away, so as to admit sufficient daylight, Mansfield cautiously descended into the ravine, closely followed by the trusty Ishmail. After a short search they discovered a small rocky cave in the bank of the ravine, the entrance to which was about four feet from the ground.

"He must have taken shelter here," remarked Mansfield, "and if so, it strikes me, I shall be able to manage him. The entrance to the cave being so high above the ground, I can peep in without showing anything but my head; and if I can only catch the glare of his eyes, I can plant a ball between them before he has time to make up his mind for a charge."

"It is a dangerous experiment," replied Ishmail, shaking his head, "but your fortune is great *sahib*; the tigers tremble at your presence; we shall try it."

"Not both of us, Ishmail, you can be of no service to me here; I must attempt it alone. But do you go, and withdraw the beaters to a safe distance, and tell the gentlemen to be ready to pour in a volley in case he should charge." Ishmail felt much inclined to grumble at this arrangement, which prevented his sharing in the adventure.

But he well knew that Mansfield's orders were not to be disputed, and accordingly withdrew, muttering prayers, and invoking the aid of the Prophet in his behalf.

Mansfield having removed the caps from his rifle, to ascertain that the powder was well up in the tubes, replaced them with fresh ones, so as to prevent the possibility of his weapon missing fire. He then crept quietly along till he was right under the cave, and raising, his head, peeped cautiously into the gloomy recess. At first all was impenetrable darkness, but as his eye became gradually accustomed to the subdued light, he perceived two bright green orbs glaring upon him, from the inmost recess of the cavern. Now then for a steady hand, thought Mansfield, as he slowly raised himself so as to bring his rifle to bear. A low surly growl announced that the tiger was on the alert, and a certain impatient switching of the tail, which invariably precedes a determined charge, did not escape the practised ear of Mansfield.

Full well he knew there was no time to be lost. Quickly but steadily the heavy rifle was raised to his shoulder. His finger was on the trigger—another instant would have sent a two-ounce ball crashing through the tiger's skull, when a terrific roar burst from the cave—a huge mass of yellow fur shot over his head, as if projected from some powerful engine—the rifle exploded in the air, and our

hero found himself sprawling on his back in the bottom of the ravine, and, strange to say, unharmed.

With one bound the tiger gained the top of the opposite bank, and bursting through the tangled brushwood, started across the open ground at racing speed. A shower of balls saluted him as he made his appearance, but not a single shot took effect.

The only chance now remained with old Lorimer, and every eye was fixed upon him as "Kill-devil" was slowly raised, and the sight brought to bear upon the tiger.

"Noo then," exclaimed the Doctor, twisting his features into the most extraordinary contortions, and wriggling about on his perch in a perfect ecstasy of excitement. "Noo then, Maister Lorimer, noo, sir, for the love o' goodness hand straight, Od's my life, if you miss him noo, we'll never see mair of him. O! man, tak a good vizzy; O! sir—hurra!—he's dead—he's dead,"—shouted the doctor, almost screaming with delight, as "Kill-devil" poured forth its deadly contents, and the wounded tiger, uttering a shrill roar, bounded high into the air. But this triumphant shout was changed to a groan of horror as the enraged brute turned from his course, and dashed with terrific bounds towards the bulk on which Lorimer was seated.

Again his rifle was raised with the coolness of despair—again the report was answered by a short angry roar, announcing that the ball had taken effect, but the tiger only dashed forward with increased speed. Nothing now could save him—every rifle has been discharged—three bounds more, and poor old Lorimer is a mangled corpse. The tiger has gathered himself together for the last spring—Charles can bear it no longer, but burying his face in his hands, groans aloud. He lies down—it's all over—No!—hark to that shot—'tis Mansfield's rifle—the ragged bullet whistles through the air, and the tiger, rearing up to his full height, falls back gasping in the last agonies.

A simultaneous shout of triumph burst from the assembled multitude as Mansfield stepped from the ravine, and dropping the butt-end of his rifle to the ground, drew a long breath like one who has just had a heavy load of anxiety removed from his mind.

"My blessing on you, for a trusty companion," murmured he regarding his favourite weapon with a look of affection, as if it had been a living creature—"You have stood my friend in many a hard pinch, but never before you put forth your beauties in so good a cause. There was life and death on that shot—I had but one barrel left, and had I failed,—it makes me shudder to think what that poor old man would now have been."

The moment it was ascertained that the tiger was fairly unable to rise, the beaters and villagers rushed down in a body to glut their eyes with the dying struggles of their vanquished foe, and many were the curses and maledictions showered upon the expiring tyrant, as he lay, terrible even in death, still glaring fiercely on his tormentors and making feeble attempts to growl, whilst the frothy blood bubbled in his throat and choked his dying sobs.

"God bless you, my boy," exclaimed old Lorimer, grasping Mansfield's hand in both of his, and squeezing it hard; whilst the tear of gratitude dimmed his eyes. "I have not words to thank you as I could wish, but I feel it—I feel it in the bottom of my heart, and my poor dear motherless child will bless you, and pray for you, whilst she lives, for having saved her old father from a cruel death."

Mansfield blushed like a bashful maiden at hearing the praises which were lavished upon him on all sides, and turned away to hide his confusion, whilst he busied himself, with more than usual care, in reloading his rifle.

"Poo! poo! nonsense," cried he at last, "what a fuss you all make about knocking over a tiger. Why it was not much of a shot, after all, although it happened to be put in at a lucky moment; any one of you might have done the same had your rifles been loaded."

"I'm no' just so sure o' that," remarked the Doctor, with a puny leer; "there are some of us no' just that good at the lang ranges, and yours was a deevil of a long range. But be the shot good, or be it bad, it saved the life o' the best friend I hae on earth, although he did threaten, no' half an hour ago, to ding me off the tree like a pyat; and for that same I shall hae a respect for you, and your rifle gun, and your lang ranges, till my deen day—so gie's your hand, my trusty friend, and my blessing go wi' you."

In the mean time Ishmail, who had dispatched the tiger by firing a matchlock into his head, was busily employed, with a lighted match, in singeing his whiskers.

"How do you like that, you sulky-looking old bantchoate?" muttered Ishmail, as he squatted in front of the dead tiger, singeing away with great industry. "You little thought, half an hour ago, that you should hae me for a barber; but I've got you by the beard now, and the devil a bristle shall I leave on your ugly snout. No, no, I had trouble enough with you when alive, and have no fancy to be haunted by your ghost now that you are dead."

Ishmail having finished the singeing operation to his entire satisfaction, the dead tiger was placed upon a cart drawn by four bullocks, and driven off towards the cantonment, followed by a crowd of natives sounding horns, beating drums, and shouting forth the praises of the victor.

Mansfield, Charles, and the Doctor mounted their nags, to proceed on their expedition to the jungle, and Lorimer, with the rest of the party, cantered home to announce their victory.—*New Monthly Magazine for June.*

ALBION.

We find that the correspondence, which we were the first to publish three weeks since, between one of the Bishops of a student of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, on the sense of Dr. Hampden's certificate of attendance upon his lectures, when his testimonials for ordination were examined, and as we expected, made no slight stir in the country, and has, especially, created a sensation in the clerical world. It has since been followed up by an announcement from the Bishop of Lichfield to the same effect, in the case of Mr. Roger Kent, of Edge-hill, near this town, who, we understand, is thus deprived of an excellent curacy in Shropshire. Dr. Denison, the new Bishop of Salisbury, has subsequently, we are informed, intimated his intention of adopting the same rule: so that the bigotry of the Principal of Brazen Nose College seems to promise the same beautiful termination to the owner of it which happened to the Irishman, who, as he struck the salmon with the handle of his scythe, swept off his own head with the blade.

It is now certain, that the thing will work its own cure. In the meanwhile, we cannot but be sorry for the young men who used to be so proud of their initials B. N. C., but who now without any fault of their own, find in them a brand and a mark by which they are known and avoided, just as convicts from the hulks are recognised, if seen before they have had time to change the prison livery in which they have escaped. As Brazen Nose may be said to be peculiarly a Lancashire College, Dr. Gilbert's malediction infatuation in this affair falls with the greatest weight upon young men from this part of the country. However, as we said before, the disease must inevitably

* This extraordinary escape from a tiger actually occurred about five years ago at Dharwar, and will, no doubt, be remembered by those who were stationed there at the time.

+ This adventure also happened to a particular friend of the writer, exactly as it is related, with this exception, that the tiger after being twice hit in the charge, fell dead from loss of blood when in the act of making his last spring.

* The natives of India have a superstitious belief that unless the whiskers of a tiger are signed off immediately after he is killed, all those who have been accessory to his death will be haunted by his ghost.

work its own cure. Either Dr. Gilbert must give way, or his College will sink before the storm which he is exciting.

Since the preceding remarks were written, the following notice from Dr. Gilbert, published in the Hall of Brazen Nose College, has appeared in the papers:

"A longer continuance in the course which I considered to be a duty, as a natural result both of an act of the University and of the relation in which I stand to the members of this society, being prevented by the exercise of a power which I did not expect, and will not oppose, the junior members of the College are informed, that the notice of November 16, 1886, is withdrawn.

(Signed) A. T. GILBERT, Principal.

"May 24, 1887." Poor Dr. Gilbert! What a pang he must have felt when he penned so humiliating an announcement of his defeat in his wretched attempt to destroy the public character of Dr. Hampden! The remarks of the *Manchester Guardian* on the subject are appropriate, and we conclude by quoting them:

"Thus, 'even-handed justice' has turned against Dr. Gilbert himself that which he had designed as a source of annoyance and persecution to a far better and cleverer man; and he is compelled to submit to the mortification of involuntarily rescinding an interdiction which he had voluntarily disgraced himself by imposing. This is one of the good fruits which we are beginning to reap now (and they will, we anticipate, fast come to maturity) from having a goodly number of Liberal Bishops on the bench. We expect to witness a vast improvement in the spirit and conduct of the clergy generally whenever (as we may fairly expect) will be the case in a few years, should the present Government, or one of similar principles, remain in power) the majority of the Lords Spiritual shall exhibit themselves as sound constitutional Reformers. They will give the tone, we hope and expect, to the clergy generally."

GRAND MATCH BETWEEN THE LEANDER LONDON CLUB AND THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

This highly interesting eight-oared match came off on Friday evening, from Westminster-bridge to Putney, with the tide. The contest was one rather for glory than gain, but it excited a greater sensation throughout the aquatic circles, not only in London and the Universities, but in various parts of the country, than has been witnessed for many years. It will be recollected that the Cantabs defeated the Oxonians last season, in a match on the London river, and, being anxious to give their brethren of Oxford a chance of retrieving their lost laurels, challenged them to another trial; but the gauntlet was thrown down in vain, for the Oxonians being desirous that the contest should take place at Henley, and the Cantabs, under existing circumstances, not feeling themselves justified in going so far, the anticipated match did not come off. From the non-consent of the Oxonians to row the "old-fashioned" distance, from Westminster to Putney, it may be presumed, originated the challenge from the Cambridge gents to poll that distance with the long existing and highly respectable Leander Club. That this Club should have been selected by the gentlemen of Cambridge was certainly not anticipated, for it is well known that, during the eighteen or nineteen years which have elapsed since its formation, the members of it have never entered into any competition of the kind. With the exception of an occasional oars match among themselves, a member or two rowing, and winning, it may be added, the scullers' match for the silver sculls, they had never come out in a body to contend against any Club or any set of amateurs.

Notwithstanding such was the fact, and notwithstanding that several members of the Club, whose former extraordinary feats excited admiration, by the science and stamina displayed, had now become somewhat impaired by long service, still the Leander Club, for the honour of the London river, determined on accepting the challenge of the Collegians. Immediately the match was made public, more than ordinary interest was excited, and as the Club had only ten or eleven "working" members to select a crew from the Cantabs, who had the picking of the entire University, became the favourites, at 5 to 4. As the appointed time for the match drew near, however, a sudden revolution in the betting took place, and 6 to 4 was offered on the Leander, which odds, on the day of the race, "went begging." It is impossible to account for this extreme change in the betting, but we presume it was in consequence of the speculative gentry looking more to the by gone achievements of several of the Leander crew than to the youth of their opponents, and forgetting that the Cambridge gentlemen at the present time row better and stronger than perhaps they ever did in any former season.

When the challenge came from Cambridge, it was mentioned that gentlemen steersmen should be appointed, but the Leander Club expressing a desire to have their own waterman as coxswain, the Cantabs instantly complied, it being understood that they should be entitled to the same privilege. Accordingly, James Parish, of Strand-lane, took the lines for the Leander, and William Noulton, of Lambeth, was selected as steersman for the Collegians. About nine days before the match the Cambridge gents came to town, and went into regular training on the Thames, they having previously had much work on their own river. The selected St. Nicholas eight, built by Searle some time since, for Caius College, Cambridge, and every day took a "turn" up and down the river in her. The Leander Club determined on towing in their new fit eight, launched this season from Springett's yard, Putney, and were not less active than their opponents in their exercise.

On the afternoon of the match all the Clubs were on the qui vive, and a strong muster of well-manned eights, sixes, and fours, congregated between Westminster and Vauxhall Bridges, the respective crews anxiously waiting the time appointed for the start. There were also a vast number of other boats launched for the occasion; and although the day was extremely unfavourable, the rain occasionally coming down in torrents, the "Richmond" steamer, which was engaged to accompany the match, was crowded with passengers, among whom were many of the fair sex, fashionably attired, who appeared much interested in the day's proceedings. The cutters afloat included several from Oxford and Cambridge; and the Falcon, the Union, the Haidee eight (manned by the Westminster Scholars, the Gloucester River Club, Worcester Boating Club, and many others, were out on this occasion.

A few minutes after five o'clock the contending parties appeared at the bridge, it having been previously agreed that Mr. Bishop should act as umpire for both crews, and that gentleman took his station in the old Leander eight, which was manned by first rate watermen. The Cantabs having won the toss, they took their station on the mid-dlesex side, and their opponents at the next pier to the south. The following are the names of the gentlemen who formed the respective crews:—

CAMBRIDGE. LEANDER.
Stroke Mr. Granville, Mr. Hornby,
No. 7. Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Lewis,
No. 6. Mr. Penrose, Mr. Dalgleish,
No. 5. Mr. Brett, Mr. Sherrard,
No. 4. Mr. Keane, Mr. Lloyd,
No. 3. Mr. Budd, Mr. Wood,
No. 2. Mr. Green, Mr. Layton,
No. 1. Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Shephard.

A finer or more even crew than the Cambridge we have not seen for some time. There had evidently been

much judgment displayed in the selection. Youth & strength appeared combined, and, on coming to the scratch, they were loudly cheered by their friends. The Leander gentlemen were also hailed with enthusiasm; and although there were two or three who had evidently seen many summers, yet their previous exertions (as before alluded to), and the confidence depicted in the countenances of the whole of the crew, still caused them to be the favourites, at 6 and 7 to 4. Mr. Edward Searle undertook the office of "giving the word," and at 24 minutes past 5 the signal was given for start.

The start,—"The Leander, the instant the word 'off!' was given, 'jumped' in advance, and slashed away in such excellent style, that opposite Robert's they were at least a boat's length ahead. As soon, however, as the Cantabs had overcome the first shock, they gallantly went to work, and overhauled their opponents hand over hand. Off the Horseferry, "Little Noulton" gained a trifling advantage for the Cambridge, by steering inside the ballast machine lying off there, the Leander going outside, which, perhaps, under the circumstances, could not be avoided, but the latter still came out nearly half the length of their cutter in advance. Between this and Vauxhall the Cambridge came alongside and a desperate and mainly struggle ensued for the superior station, which the Cantabs gained, and went under the bridge slightly ahead of the Leander. At the Red House the Leander was least two boat's-lengths in the rear, but they pulled steadily, and apparently with a determination of giving the leading party plenty of work to maintain their advantage. Off Chisney-walk, there were some hopes that the Leander would eventually "draw the draft" by the Cantabs. Mr. Layton, Mr. Hornby, and one or two others, were particularly conspicuous for the strenuous and spirited manner in which they kept at their work. In fact, the whole crew appeared to use their utmost exertions, although the power of several was certainly not equal to that of some of the others. The Cambridge crew, however, upon seeing their opponents gradually gaining on them, slashed away again with increased vigour, and, after passing through Battersea-bridge, were well ahead. In the upper part of Wandsworth reach the Leander made a desperate effort to overhaul the headmost men, and at every stroke drew nearer to them; but as the remaining distance was but short the Cambridge crew succeeded in passing under the middle arch of Putney-bridge in advance, winning however, only by seven seconds. The match was rowed in 30 minutes and 12 seconds, and a better or more spirited contest was perhaps never witnessed. It was severe throughout, and the winners had not a moment's "ease" from the commencement to the termination of the contest. Several of both crews appeared rather "baked" at the conclusion, and were no doubt glad enough when the match was finished. The assemblage of persons on the Bridges was immense, especially at Putney, where many thousands had congregated to witness the finale.

About half-past six o'clock the contending parties and their friends, to the number of fifty, sat down to dinner at the Star and Grater. On the motion of one of the Leander gentlemen, Mr. Granville, the stroke oar of Cambridge, took the chair, and Mr. Hornby, the captain of the Leander, officiated as deputy-chairman. On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal toasts were drunk with the customary honours, after which the Vice-chairman, in rising to propose the health of the visitors of the day, observed, that although he was one of the defeated party, it still gave him pleasure in proposing the health of the Cambridge men, for a finer nor a better crew never stepped into a boat, and the manner in which they "dragged" their boat by the Leander (although several of his party were bald-headed, and perhaps not so good as they were formerly), not only surprised him, but must have excited the admiration of all beholders. It was also pleasing to him, as it no doubt was to all admirers of aquatics, that the style of rowing among the gentlemen of Cambridge had considerably improved of late, and he hoped to see them often join the amateurs of the London river. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. The Chairman then rose, and, in proposing the health of the Leander's crew, remarked that nothing gave him and his party greater pleasure than in meeting with such honourable and gentlemanly competitors. If, however, they had to contend against two or three gentlemen whose heads were bald, it must be borne in mind that the Leander rowed against a bearded crew [great laughter and cheering]. The toast was received with loud and long-continued cheers. Several other toasts were drunk, and the remainder of the evening was spent in a truly convivial and friendly manner.

GRAND EIGHT-OARED MATCH BETWEEN ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, AT HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

The eight-oared contest between the gentlemen of the above-named Colleges came off at Henley-on-Thames, in Oxfordshire, yesterday evening week, an account of which, by express, appeared in our "town edition" last Sunday. The match excited considerable interest, and attracted a brilliant assemblage of spectators from both Universities and other parts of the country. A meeting was held on the previous Tuesday at the Town-hall, Henley, Captain Gardener in the Chair, when arrangements were made to keep the river free from obstruction, and not only were flag staffs placed along the Henley side of the course, but "guard boats" were stationed in various parts to prevent persons rowing beyond the boundaries. The river and its banks at an early period of the afternoon presented an exceedingly animated appearance, and the delightful meadows on the Berkshire side of the Thames were also thronged with visitors, among whom were a vast number of fashionably attired ladies. The day was auspicious, and the constant arrival of carriages into Henley throughout the afternoon kept the town in a state of bustle not witnessed for some time past. All the principal inns were crowded with "the collegians," and the boat race was the principal, in fact, the only topic of conversation. The distance to be rowed was from Greenfield Cottage to Henley Bridge, about two miles and a quarter against the stream, and Cambridge having won the toss for the choice of station they went over to the Berkshire side of the river, which is considered so much the best station as to save at least a minute in the distance. The Cantabs appeared in the Lady Margaret cutter, in which they have been so successful in their boat races at Cambridge, and the Oxonians in the far-famed eight, entitled the Boar's Head, which is at least four feet shorter than the Lady. The following are the names of the crews:—

OXFORD. CAMBRIDGE.
Stroke, Mr. Penny, Stroke, Mr. Hurt,
No. 7. — Eversley, No. 7. — Fletcher,
No. 6. — Todd, No. 6. — Fane,
No. 5. — Meyrick, No. 5. — Budd,
No. 4. — Robinson, No. 4. — Antrobus,
No. 3. — Welch, No. 3. — Wood,
No. 2. — Glasbrook, No. 2. — Colquhoun,
No. 1. — Lee, No. 1. — Shadwell,
— Berkley, Steerer, — Jackson, Steerer

Oxford sported blue as their colour, and Cambridge pink. The Oxonians were decidedly the most "weighty" men. On the signal being given, both parties went to work in excellent style, and kept fairly together for about a hundred yards, when the Oxford crew drew ahead, and never gave their opponents the shadow of a chance throughout the remaining distance, winning the match easily by seven or eight boat's lengths. The distance was rowed in twelve minutes and a quarter.

At the conclusion of the match the parties dined together at the Red Lion Inn.

Several matches were rowed by the watermen of Henley for money prizes, raised by subscription, and in the evening there was a splendid display of fireworks.

Damascus Blades.—At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 1st ult., Mr. Henry Wilkinson read a paper on the causes which produced the pattern, or watering, on the celebrated sword blades of Damascus. After alluding to the ancient renown of the Damascus in the manufacture of swords, and the general belief that the conquest of Damascus by Timur, in the fourteenth century, and consequent dispersion of the workmen, had caused the secret to be lost, Mr. Wilkinson observed, that, in the remote times when this celebrity was obtained, all eastern countries were greatly superior in arts to those of Europe; and that the excellency of the swords of Damascus had been much exaggerated from this cause; but that the estimation accorded to them was not warranted by our present experience, as swords of a better quality might be now manufactured at a twentieth of the price. The attempts at imitation of these swords had been almost all directed to the external appearance alone,—that is, the watering, or *flower* which Mr. Wilkinson considered had never been successfully produced. From several years' attention to the subject, he had reason to believe that the natives of the East were either totally ignorant of the cause of the desired appearance themselves, or that they made a mystery of that which was, in fact, none. After describing the various efforts which had been made by Signor Crevelli and others, in Europe, to produce blades similar to those of Damascus manufacture, Mr. Wilkinson proceeded to deliver his opinion on the real causes of the *flower* of these celebrated blades, which were, first, the nature of the iron employed; and, secondly, the mode of converting it into steel. This he explained as being done by imperfect fusion and agglutination, and cementation with charcoal in small crucibles; the produce of which was, a very good steel, crystallized variously, and probably mingled with minute portions of the metallic bases of the earths employed in the operation. The *flower* exists in the steel itself; and it would be impossible to make a sword of this steel without obtaining the Damascus figure. Mr. Wilkinson had examined a cake of steel from Cutch, and found that it could be tempered without difficulty, and that it exhibited, when cut, the Damascus pattern, as it also did when forged into a bar.—*New Monthly Magazine, for May.*

An Irish Wedding.—At Union Hall on Tuesday, Molly Malone and Biddy Driscoll, two Irish women, were charged with committing an assault on Peggy Mahoney, a countrywoman, who exhibited a pair of black eyes and a swollen jaw, the effect of punishment inflicted by her assailants. It appeared that on the preceding night there was an Irish wedding at a place called the "Rookery," inhabited by a great number of the lower order of people from that country, and situate near Tooley-street. In the midst of the fun on the occasion in which the company assembled "to take a drop and have a hop was what they all intended," Biddy Driscoll the bride, took offence at Peggy Mahoney, for asking her husband to go down the next dance with her, and this led to an angry dispute between the parties, during which Biddy snatched up the handle of a broomstick, which was used as a temporary poker in the fire-place, and gave her opponent a "polthoge" in the eye. While Peggy Mahoney stood bemoaning her hard fate in a corner of the room, the other defendant rushed at her and gave her a "lick" of her fist on the side of the jaw, that made her cry out "Murder, Murder." This occasioned a great hubbub in the company, during which a bad piper, who was present, had his bags slit, and thus ended the music; but although deprived of sight, the piper handled his broken instrument with such effect, and "walloped" about, that he soon made them all quiet. In the course of the *fracas* that arose out of the invitations giving to Biddy Driscoll's husband to dance, several heads were broken amongst the male part of the company, but they settled their differences without having recourse to the law, and the assault on Peggy Mahoney was the only one brought before the justices on the memorable occasion. The defendants declared that the complainant was the aggressor, and Biddy Driscoll complained that Peggy Mahoney wanted to seduce her husband away from her, and that was the reason she gave her a "polthoge" with the broomstick! A scene of recrimination here took place, which however was speedily stopped by the magistrate inflicting a fine on each of the women who assailed the complainant.—*Bell's Life in London.*

Military Outrage at Woolwich.—On Saturday night last the streets of Woolwich were a scene of riot in consequence of the disorderly and dangerous conduct of some Marines. On Monday John Mines and Charles Hancock, athletic fellows, belonging to the 52d and 104th companies of the Marines, the latter exhibiting a broken jaw and a tremendous black eye, were brought from the watchhouse; and several others concerned in the outrage were brought from the guardhouse under a strong military and police escort. On being placed at the bar they were charged by James Baker, a young man, a shoemaker, whose arm was in a sling, with having assaulted him, and stabbed him with a bayonet, with intent to murder him. The prosecutor, being sworn, stated that he was at the Duke on Horseback public-house, when Thomas Still, a young man, came in with his eye dreadfully cut, and said that he had been ill-used by some marines; witness and four or five others left the house, and on their arrival near the Mitre public-house, they found several marines at a saloon fighting; witness was standing by, and saw one of the marines came up and said, "This is one of the —," and with that he made a blow at him, and closed, when they both went together, and he was surrounded by others, who beat him with their fists, sticks, kicked him, and jumped upon his body, and he would have been murdered had not one of the Rifle Brigade come to his assistance. When witness got up he ran away, on which he was pursued by one of the marines with his drawn bayonet, and he made a thrust at him with it, and stabbed him through the fleshy part of the right arm above the elbow; witness ran a short distance bleeding profusely until he fell from loss of blood, and he was eventually carried to a surgeon's, who dressed the wound. Several other witnesses spoke as to the drawing of bayonets and the violence used by the military. The magistrates finding that the wounding of Baker could not be brought home to either of the prisoners discharged one, and allowed the other to compromise with other injured parties. *Examiner.*

The royal crown of Bohemia received its present shape from Charles IV. in the year 1347: much of the gold used in it was taken from the ducal coronet of St. Wendeslas, but the extraordinary jewels with which it is adorned were collected by Charles in the course of his reign. It contains in all seventeen rubies, twenty-nine ballas rubies, fifteen sapphires, twenty pearls, &c.; some of the rubies and sapphires are three or four inches in circumference, and weigh sixty, seventy, and eighty carats each. The value of the stones, which gem the cross the top of the crown, is diminished by fastenings broken through them. Below this cross is inserted a fragment more precious in the eyes of its pious founder, than all the jewels above which is inscribed, "Hic est spina de corona Domini."—*Sketches of Bohemia.*

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